

Ides of Mar 44BC

March 1 Kalends Martis 1<sup>st</sup>

Mar 2 VI nones (5 days before nones)

Mar 3 V nones (4 days before nones)

Mar 4 IV nones (3 days before nones)

Mar 5 III nones (2 days before nones)

Mar 6 Praenae nones (day before nones)

Mar 7 nones

Mar 8 VII ides (7 days before ides)

Mar 9 VI ides (6 days before ides)

Mar 10	V1 rdes (5 days before rdes)
Mar 11	V rdes (4 days before rdes)
Mar 12	<u>V</u> rdes (3 days before rdes)
Mar 13	<u>II</u> rdes (2 days before rdes)
Mar 14	Premier. rdes (day before rdes)
Mar 15	rdes

Mar 44 BC

9 7th day before Ides (note 7 is counted as 15th)

10 6th day before Ides

11 5th day before

12 4th day before Ides

13 3rd day before

14 Eve of Ides

15 IDES of March

4 BC

Modern date

March 1

Mar 2

Mar 3

Mar 4

Mar 5

Mar 6

Mar 7

Mar 8

Mar 9

Roman date

Kalends Martius (1<sup>st</sup>)

VI nones (5 days before nones)

V nones (4 days before nones)

IV nones (3 days before nones)

III nones (2 days before nones)

Premier nones (day before nones)

Nones

VII ides (7 days before ides)

VII ides (6 days before ides)

Mar 10 VI ides ( 5 days before ides )  
Mar 11 V ides ( 4 days before ides )  
Mar 12 IV ides ( 3 days before ides )  
Mar 13 III ides ( 2 days before ides )  
Mar 14 ~~Premier ides~~ ( day before ides )  
Mar 15. Ides

449c

The name Quantites was  
altered to Julius in honor  
of Julius Caesar

The Vernal Equinox was  
moved to its original date  
of Mar. 25

44 BC = about yr 70<sup>9</sup> to the Romans

This was the yr Caesar was  
killed

44 BC

After Caesar's death, the Roman Senate deified him.

(They also deified Augustus and Claudius)

44 BC

JANUARIUS - 31

FEBRUVARIUS - 29 (30 in leap)

MARTIUS - 31

APRILIS - 30

MAYUS - 31

JUNIUS - 30

JULIUS - 31

SEXTILIS - 30

SEPTEMBRIS - 31

OCTOBRIS - 30

NOVEMBRIS - 31

DECEMBRIS - 30

365 (366 in leap)

449c

The name of the month Quintilis  
was altered to Julius and  
the Kernel equinox was moved  
to its original date March 25.

44-30 BC

Second Roman Civil War

Second Period 44-30 BC

Followers of Octavian defeated  
followers of Antony  
Battle of Mutina & Actium won  
by Octavian

Battle of Philippi

OCTAVIANUS defeated CNAEUS and

SEXTUS Pompeius and Antony  
the battle of Actium (31 BC) marks

the end of the Roman republic and the  
beginning of the empire

44 B.C.

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When Caesar died there were about  
35 legions under arms.

Mar 15, 44 BC

Caesar was assassinated  
by a group of senatorial conspirators  
led by Gaius Cassius Longinus  
and Marcus Junius Brutus

44 B.C.

The second year of the Julian Cal,  
the Senate proposed that the name  
of the month Quintilis be changed  
to Julius (July) in honor of Julius Caesar.

~~4950 BC~~

44 BC

An old Roman stone calendar had  
3 months on each of its elongated 4  
sides

MENSIS	MENSIS	MENSIS
JANVÄR	FEBRÄR	MARTIVS
DIES 5. XXXI	DIES XXVIII	DIES XXXI

Jan.

Feb.

31 Dec.

Jan.

Feb.

28d

(after J. Caesar)

44BC

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Caesar was appointed dictator  
for life

Caesar was appointed censor  
for life.

Mon 15, 44 BC

Assassination of Caesar  
Killed by Gaius Cassius (42 BC)  
Marcus Brutus (85? - 42 BC)  
and others in Senate Chamber  
(under statue of Pompey) in Rome.

44 BC

The IDUMAEAN ANTIPAS  
challenged HYRCAN and has  
his sons HEROD and  
PHASUEL named tetrarchs  
by MARK ANTONY

Mar. 15, 44 B.C.

A conspiracy, headed by CASSIUS and Brutus, who claimed that Caesar was planning to obtain the crown and become a tyrant, led to his assassination Mar 15, 44 B.C. Mark Antony by his tact and praise of Caesar in the funeral oration, incited the people against the conspirators, who were obliged to flee from Rome, thus, leaving Antony in control, who with the aid of LEPIDUS

assumed all the powers of a real dictator.  
Octavius Caesar, the nephew and adopted son  
of Julius Caesar, now supported by the Senate,  
owing to Cicero's famous speech (Philippi)  
against Anthony claimed control and  
drove Anthony out of Gaul, which he had  
secured for himself. The Senate, then again,  
advised by Cicero refused to grant Octavius  
the consulship and the land he wanted  
for his soldiers, so Octavius left the Senatorial  
party and united with Anthony and  
Lepidus in forming the SECOND TRIUMVIRATE.

Duncan:Cal

44BC

Soon after Caesar's death in 44BC  
the College of Pontiffs began  
counting leap years every  
3 yrs instead of 4

Mar 15 44BC

Duncan:Cal

Caesar felt ill on Mar 15 and arrived late by letter to the senatorial curia. On the way he ran into an augur named Spurinna who had supposedly warned him earlier to beware the ides of March. Caesar laughingly told the priest that the ides were late and nothing had happened. Spurinna answered

the day was not yet over.

Caesar, sent away his body guard, then moved to take his seat in the Senate. Walking through the Senators, he sat on his gilded throne and was approached by a group of law makers. One of them, TILIUS CUMBER, asked him to support a petition. When he refused, Cumber grabbed the dictator and tore the toga from around his neck. At this signal several men attacked Caesar. Caesar grabbed a dagger and was able to fend off his assailants at first. But there were too many of them; 23 wounds. Bleeding to death amidst the stunned senators, fell - drew his toga over his head and died.

44BC

Lepidus (d 13BC) made a settlement with Sextus Pompeius and he was given command of a Roman fleet in 43BC

44BC

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In Rome, it was not long before the imperial office was raised higher and higher, until reception among the gods of the Roman state after death was bestowed first upon Julius Caesar, and then upon Augustus, Claudius, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva and others.

3-15-44 BC

85-42 BC

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### *Narcus Junius Brutus*

A prominent Roman. One of the conspirators against Caesar. His father was slain by Pompey's orders, yet, he supported Pompey rather than Caesar. Caesar, after the victory of PHARSALIA, pardoned Brutus and made him governor of a part of Gaul. He was made praetor by Caesar in 44 BC. While holding this office he entered into a conspiracy

against Caesar. After the murder of Caesar (3/15/44BC) Brutus fled to Athens and became powerful in Macedonia. CASSIUS raised an army in Asia Minor and together they made a stand against Octavian and Antony at PHILIPPI. The wing commanded by Brutus was victorious over that of Octavian, while Cassius was beaten back by Antony. Cassius killed himself in despair. When this was reported to Brutus, he took his own life.

Mar 15, 44 B.C.

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CASSIUS LONGINUS, GAIUS

one of the assassins of Caesar. In 44 B.C. he sided with Pompey against Caesar though holding the office of praetor from Caesar. He was promised the governorship of Syria for the following yr. Fretting under the beneficia of Caesar, he planned his murder. He won over Brutus to his views and on the Ides (15th) of March, 44 B.C., murdered Caesar in the

Senate. He fled to Asia minor, made himself master of Syria; joined forces with Brutus and met the army of OCTAVIUS and Antony in PHILIPPI, Macedonia. In the battle the wing commanded by CASSIUS was beaten by that of Antony, and Cassius in despair committed suicide (42B.C.) His example was followed by Brutus.

C44BC  
100-44BC

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"Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars" by CAESAR (GAIUS JULIUS), one of the most remarkable men of all time (100-44BC)

Mar 15, 44BC

After the Assassination of Caesar,  
shortly after the Ides of March in 44BC,  
a brilliant comet was seen.

44BC

A Comet seen shortly after  
the 44BC murder of Julius  
Caesar was deemed proof  
of his divinity

44BC

After murder of Caesar  
the Roman leader of Syria appointed  
~~Asia~~ Herod as governor of ~~COTELIE~~  
Syria.

44 BC

Mark Antony was Consul.

After Caesar's murder, he aroused the mob against the conspirators and drove them from the city.

44 BC

After Caesar's murder, Cleopatra had to pack up & go home

Her brother Ptolemy XIV conveniently died.

Cleopatra appointed the toddler Caesarion as co-ruler.

Summer of 44 B.C.

Octavian did not accept the compromise urged by Mark Antony & Aemilius Lepidus. He succeeded in winning over many of Caesar's supporters including some of the legions.

In this summer Cicero delivered a series of fulminating speeches against Antony (known as Philippics)

15 MAR 44 BC

Octavian was in Illyricum preparing to take a senior command in expedition to Parthia.

He left for Rome as soon as the assassination news reached him. On the way to Rome, he learned that Caesar had adopted him in his will.

Mar 15, 44 BC (Ides)

At a meeting of the Senate  
held in the hall attached to  
Pompey's theater, he fell at the  
feet of the Statue of Statue of Pompey  
pierced by 23 wounds